# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2000-249828

(43) Date of publication of application: 14.09.2000

(51)Int.Cl.

G02B 5/23 G02B 1/00

G02B 5/20 G02B 5/28

G02B 6/12

(21)Application number: 11-053843

(71)Applicant: SHOWA ELECTRIC WIRE &

CABLE CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

02.03.1999

(72)Inventor: NORO HARUTO

zФ

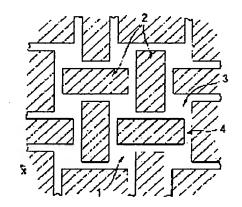
SAKAMOTO NAOSHI

# (54) PHOTONIC CRYSTAL STRUCTURE

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a wide photonic band gap in a frequency region common to polarized light having no electric field component in the Z-axis direction and polarized light having no magnetic field component in the Z-axis direction. SOLUTION: This photonic crystal structure consists of a plurality of rectangular rods 2 having a uniform side length in the Z-axis direction corresponding to the wavelength of light and arranged as alternately rotated by 90 degrees from one another, and of the surrounding dielectric material which has a greatly different dielectric const. from that of the rectangular rods and which is disposed to surround the rectangular rods. Thereby, the obtained structure has characteristics to suppress propagation of light waves in the frequency region common to

having no magnetic field component in the Z-axis direction.



## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

polarized light having no electric field component in the Z-axis direction and polarized light

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the photograph nick crystal structure which it is formed in the direction perpendicular to a periodic side with two sorts of dielectrics with which uniform dielectric constants differ, and the rectangle rod concerned which one dielectrics are two or more rectangle rods which have the side length equivalent to light wave length, and adjoins rotates 90 degrees mutually, is arranged, and is characterized by preparing the dielectric of another side in the perimeter of said rectangle rod. [Claim 2] The photograph nick crystal structure according to claim 1 characterized by having the property which controls propagation of a light wave in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in the direction perpendicular to a periodic side.

[Claim 3] It is the photograph nick crystal structure which it is formed in the direction perpendicular to a periodic side with two sorts of dielectrics with which uniform dielectric constants differ, and the ellipse form rod concerned which one dielectrics are two or more ellipse form rods which have the axial length equivalent to light wave length, and adjoins rotates 90 degrees mutually, is arranged, and is characterized by preparing the dielectric of another side in the perimeter of said ellipse form rod. [Claim 4] The photograph nick crystal structure according to claim 3 characterized by having the property which controls propagation of a light wave in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in the direction perpendicular to a periodic side.

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the photograph nick crystal structure which forms the photograph nick band gap which forbids propagation of the light wave of a specific wavelength field.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] If a dielectric constant is periodically changed from the former a lot in wavelength, the frequency domain in which an electromagnetic wave cannot have the mode of a proper, i.e., a photograph nick band gap, is formed, and the photograph nick crystal structure by which propagation of light with the photon energy equivalent to a photograph nick band gap is controlled is known. If the defect to which the dielectric constant was changed artificially is introduced into such a photograph nick crystal structure, permission level will be formed into a photograph nick band gap, and the radiation with the photon energy equivalent to the level of only light will be attained. The photograph nick crystal structure is the most promising ingredient for controlling an electromagnetic wave, and the utilization in respect of [, such as single wavelength light emitting diode, and non-threshold laser, a filter a high density optical integrated circuit, ] application is expected.

[0003] As such a photograph nick crystal, two-dimensional A direction perpendicular to the periodic side periodically arranged [ the shape of a tetragonal lattice ] to the perimeter dielectric 10 with dielectric constant epsilonb which is greatly different from dielectric constant epsilona in the circular rod 11 with dielectric constant epsilona as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> As shown in the thing of structure uniform for (Z shaft orientations being called hereafter), or <u>drawing 6</u>, the thing of uniform structure etc. was in the Z-axis periodically arranged in the shape of a tetragonal lattice at the perimeter dielectric 20 with dielectric constant epsilonb which is greatly different from dielectric constant epsilona in the square rod 21 with dielectric constant epsilona.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, although a large photograph nick band gap exists like <u>drawing 5</u> in such a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal by the polarization which does not have a magnetic field component in Z shaft orientations, and the so-called TM mode when the circular rod 11 has been periodically arranged in the shape of a tetragonal lattice the polarization which does not have an electric-field component in Z shaft orientations, and the so-called TE mode - a photograph nick band gap -- the dielectric constant ratio of the circular rod 11 and the perimeter dielectric 10, and a filling factor (the rate that the field where a dielectric constant is high occupies --) etc. -- it was the thing in which a photograph nick band gap exists slightly according to conditions and which is not boiled too much.

[0005] On the other hand, like <u>drawing 6</u>, when the square rod 21 had been periodically arranged in the shape of a tetragonal lattice, although the large photograph nick band gap existed by the TE mode conversely, the photograph nick band gap was narrow [ in the TM mode / by conditions such as a dielectric constant ratio and a filling factor, ] in the case of the circular rod 11. For example, constitute the square rod 21 from Ayr, and are the thing of the dielectric constant ratio 8.9 to Ayr, and a perimeter dielectric is constituted. It is referred to as epsilona=1, 0, and epsilonb=8.9, and namely, the density of states of the light wave by which TE when being referred to as a and TM both

polarization were calculated in the lattice constant of a tetragonal lattice a filling factor 30% As shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, in the TE mode and the TM mode, the density of states of light had rivaled in almost all frequency domains, and the frequency domain whose photograph nick band gap corresponds was not accepted.

[0006] In the structure where the dielectric spot 12 of the perimeter dielectric 10 with which this was surrounded by four adjoining circular rods 11 has been periodically arranged in a certain amount of magnitude Possibility that a photograph nick band gap will be made to TM polarization is high. In the structure where the narrow dielectric vein 22 of the perimeter dielectric 20 surrounded among four adjoining square rods 21 has been arranged periodically, it is thought that it is because possibility that a photograph nick band gap will be made to TE polarization is high. Although this was made clear also from theoretical count of electromagnetic wave propagation, TE and the photograph nick crystal structure which has a broad photograph nick band gap in TM both polarization in a common frequency domain did not exist.

[0007] This invention is made in order to cancel the above-mentioned fault, and the purpose of this invention offers the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal structure of the shape of TE and a tetragonal lattice which has a broad photograph nick band gap to TM both polarization in a common frequency domain.

[8000]

[The means for solving invention] The photograph nick crystal structure of this invention is formed with two sorts of dielectrics with which uniform dielectric constants differ in Z shaft orientations in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose. One dielectrics are two or more rectangle rods which have the side length equivalent to light wave length. The adjoining rectangle rod concerned rotates 90 degrees mutually, and is arranged, and the dielectric of another side is prepared in the perimeter of a rectangle rod. Preferably It has the property which controls propagation of a light wave in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in Z shaft orientations. [0009] Moreover, the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention is formed with two sorts of dielectrics with which uniform dielectric constants differ in Z shaft orientations. One dielectrics are two or more ellipse form rods which have the axial length equivalent to light wave length. The adjoining ellipse form rod concerned rotates 90 degrees mutually, and is arranged, and the dielectric of another side is prepared in the perimeter of an ellipse form rod. Preferably It has the property which controls propagation of a light wave in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in Z shaft orientations.

[0010] Since it constituted from a perimeter dielectric which the photograph nick crystal structure of the invention in this application rotates by turns two or more rectangle rods which have the side length equivalent to light wave length 90 degrees, and is arranged, and these differ from a dielectric constant greatly, and is prepared in these perimeters, A perimeter dielectric serves as the configuration where the part (vein) of a narrow area formed in the part (spot) of a large area in which a long side is formed of a part longer than a shorter side, and the part which a shorter side and a long side adjoin continued by turns. For this reason, propagation of a light wave can be controlled in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in Z shaft orientations.

[0011] Moreover, since it constituted from a perimeter dielectric which the ellipse form rod which has the axial length who is equivalent to light wave length similarly is rotated 90 degrees by turns, it arranges, and these differ from a dielectric constant greatly, and is prepared in these perimeters, A perimeter dielectric serves as the configuration where the part (spot) of a large area in which a major axis is formed of a part longer than a minor axis, and the part (vein) of a narrow area formed of the crowning (a part for the point of the direction of a major axis) of an ellipse and the abdomen (a part for the point of the direction of a minor axis) of an ellipse continued by turns. For this reason, propagation of a light wave can be controlled in a common frequency domain to the polarization without the polarization and magnetic field component which do not have an electric-field component in Z shaft orientations.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The desirable operation gestalt which applied the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. The photograph nick crystal structure of this invention consists of perimeter dielectrics 1 which are prepared in the perimeter of two or more rectangle rods 2 which have dielectric constant epsilona, and the rectangle rod 2, and have dielectric constant epsilonb, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0013] The rectangle rod 2 rotates 90 degrees to mutual [ adjoining / four rectangle rods 2 and mutual ], and is arranged. That is, what rotated the rectangle rod 2 90 degrees is arranged alternately. The long side of the rectangle rod 2 and a shorter side have the approximated die length with light wave length, and the rectangle rod 2 has the almost same cross section as the cross section of the conventional square rod 12.

[0014] Since the perimeter dielectric 1 is formed in the perimeter of such a rectangle rod 2, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, it serves as a configuration which has the hybrid construction with which the dielectric vein 4 of the dielectric spot 3 in which the long side of the rectangle rod 2 is formed of a part longer than a shorter side, and the pinched narrow part was connected continuously by turns. As for the die length of the long side of the rectangle rod 2 of such the photograph nick crystal structure, and a shorter side, it is desirable that the predetermined ratio [ comparatively as opposed to a long side ] of a shorter side is a rate centering on 0.5.

[0015] Moreover, as other photograph nick crystal structures, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, it consists of perimeter dielectrics 5 which are prepared in the perimeter of two or more ellipse form rods 6 which have dielectric constant epsilona, and the ellipse form rod 6, and have dielectric constant epsilonb. The ellipse form rod 6 rotates 90 degrees to mutual [ adjoining / four ellipse form rods 6 and mutual ], and is arranged. That is, what rotated the ellipse form rod 6 90 degrees is arranged alternately. The major axis of the ellipse form rod 6 and a minor axis have the approximated die length with light wave length, and the ellipse form rod 6 has the almost same cross section as the cross section of the conventional circular rod 11.

[0016] Since the perimeter dielectric 5 is formed in the perimeter of such an ellipse form rod 6, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, it serves as a configuration which has the hybrid construction with which the dielectric vein 8 of the dielectric spot 7 in which the major axis of the ellipse form rod 6 is formed of a part longer than a minor axis, and the pinched narrow part was connected continuously by turns. Moreover, as for the ratio of a minor axis to a major axis, also in the ellipse form rod 6, it is desirable to center the same on 0.5.

[0017] In order to manufacture the photograph nick crystal structure which has such hybrid construction, the semi-conductor membrane formation approach can be used. Masks, such as Cr, can be made the substrate of aluminum2O3, Si, and SiO2 grade, the pattern of a rectangle or an ellipse form can be imprinted, and it can manufacture by forming the Ayr pattern in a substrate by etching. Moreover, a rectangle rod etc. cannot be made into depletion (Ayr), but can also be made into the thing of the desired quality of the material.

[0018] In the photograph nick crystal structure which has such hybrid construction, it has a photograph nick band gap to TE polarization, and a photograph nick band gap to TM polarization in a common frequency domain. A perfect band gap is generable with conditions, such as a dielectric constant ratio of the rectangle rod 2 or the ellipse form rod 6, and the perimeter dielectrics 1 and 5, and a filling factor, in the frequency domain common to TE polarization and TM polarization. [0019] The result of having set the ratio of the shorter side of the rectangle rod 2 and a long side to 0.5, and having carried out theoretical count of the density of states of the light wave to TE polarization and TM polarization when making into a lattice constant a dielectric constant epsilona=1.0 of the rectangle Ayr rod 2, dielectric constant epsilonb=8.9 of the perimeter dielectric aluminum 203, and the rate, i.e., a filling factor, that a perimeter dielectric occupies, 30% as an example of this invention became what is shown in drawing 3. It turns out that the photograph nick band gap with the density of states of a light wave common to zero, i.e., both the modes, is generated by the 0.32 to normalized-radiam-frequency 0.34 neighborhood so that clearly from drawing 3. [0020] Moreover, change of the band gap width of face when setting constant the cross-sectional area of the rectangle Ayr rod 2, having used the lattice constant a of the rectangle Ayr rod 2 as 0.5 micrometers, and changing the ratio of a shorter side and a long side is as being shown in drawing 4. When the cross section of the rectangle Ayr rod 2 is fixed, it turns out that the ratio of a shorter side

to a long side is [ the width of face of the band gap of a frequency domain common to TE polarization and TM polarization ] max to 0.5, so that clearly also from drawing 4. [0021] The above explanation is about one example of the invention in this application, and the invention in this application is not limited to this, but can apply suitably the thing of the well-known quality of the material which has various dielectric constants. Moreover, not only two-dimensional structure but this two-dimensional structure can also be made into the thing of predetermined thickness.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention, it considers as the arrangement which rotated the rectangle rod or the ellipse form rod 90 degrees by turns, and since it constituted from a perimeter dielectric which has the dielectric constant from which these and a dielectric constant differ greatly, in the frequency domain which is common to TE polarization and TM polarization, a broad photograph nick band gap can be obtained, so that clearly also from the above explanation. For this reason, it can use suitable for semiconductor laser, a filter, etc.

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The explanatory view showing 1 operation gestalt of the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The explanatory view showing other operation gestalten of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view of the property of the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The explanatory view of the property of the photograph nick crystal structure of this invention.

[Drawing 5] The explanatory view of the conventional example.

[Drawing 6] The explanatory view of the conventional example.

[Drawing 7] The explanatory view of the property of the conventional example.

The second secon

[Description of Notations]

1 5 ..... Perimeter dielectric

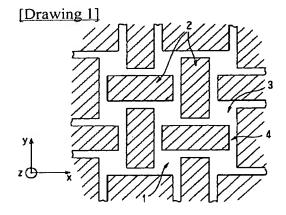
2 ..... Rectangle rod

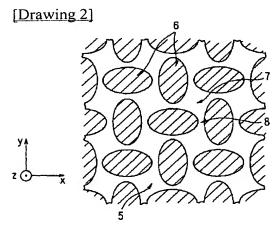
6 .... Ellipse form rod

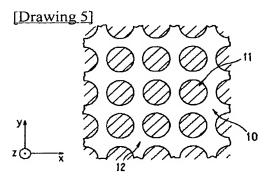
JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

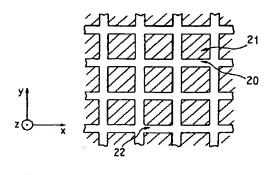
# **DRAWINGS**

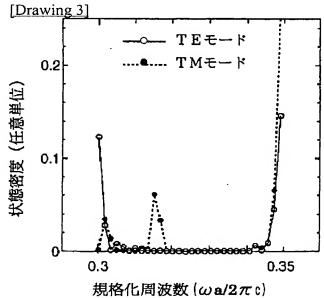


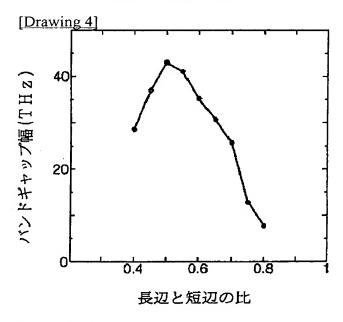




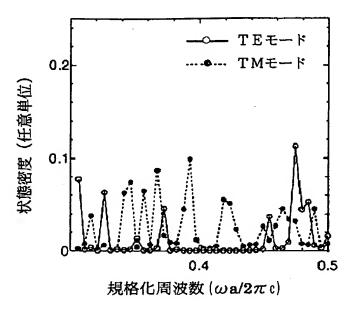
[Drawing 6]







[Drawing 7]



## (19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12)公開特許公報 (A)

# (11)特許出願公開番号

# 特開2000-249828

(P2000-249828A) (43)公開日 平成12年9月14日(2000.9.14)

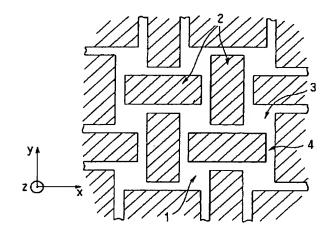
(51) Int .Cl . 7	識別記号	FΙ	テーマコード(参考)
G02B 5/23 1/00 5/20 5/28 6/12		GO2B 5/23	2H048
		1/00	
		5/20	
		5/28	
		6/12	
		審査請求	未請求 請求項の数4 OL (全5頁)
(21)出願番号	特願平11-53843	(71)出願人	000002255 昭和電線電纜株式会社
(22)出願日	平成11年3月2日(1999.3.2)		神奈川県川崎市川崎区小田栄2丁目1番1号
		(72)発明者	野呂 治人 川崎市川崎区小田栄2丁目1番1号 昭和 電線電纜株式会社内
		(72)発明者	坂本 直志 川崎市川崎区小田栄2丁目1番1号 昭和 電線電纜株式会社内
		(74)代理人	100077584 弁理士 守谷 一雄
			最終頁に続く

## (54) 【発明の名称】 フォトニック結晶構造

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 2 軸方向に電場成分をもたない偏光及び磁場成分をもたない偏光に対して共通する周波数領域で幅広いフォトニック・バンドギャップを得る。

【解決手段】フォトニック結晶構造は、 Z 軸方向に一様な光波長に相当する辺長を有する複数の長方形ロッド 2 が相互に 9 0 度回転されて配置され、この長方形ロッドの誘電率と大きく異なる誘電率を有し長方形ロッドの周囲に設けられる Z 軸方向に一様な周囲誘電体 1 によって構成される。このため、 Z 軸方向に電場成分を持たない偏光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対して共通な周波数領域で光波の伝播を抑制する特性を有するものとすることができる。



1

### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】周期面に垂直な方向に一様な誘電率の異なる2種の誘電体で形成され、一方の誘電体は光波長に相当する辺長を有する複数の長方形ロッドであって、隣接する当該長方形ロッドが相互に90度回転されて配置され、他方の誘電体は前記長方形ロッドの周囲に設けられることを特徴とするフォトニック結晶構造。

【請求項2】周期面に垂直な方向に電場成分を持たない 偏光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対して共通な周波数 領域で光波の伝播を抑制する特性を有することを特徴と 10 する請求項1記載のフォトニック結晶構造。

【請求項3】周期面に垂直な方向に一様な誘電率の異なる2種の誘電体で形成され、一方の誘電体は光波長に相当する軸長を有する複数の楕円形ロッドであって、隣接する当該楕円形ロッドが相互に90度回転されて配置され、他方の誘電体は前記楕円形ロッドの周囲に設けられることを特徴とするフォトニック結晶構造。

【請求項4】周期面に垂直な方向に電場成分を持たない 偏光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対して共通な周波数 領域で光波の伝播を抑制する特性を有することを特徴と 20 する請求項3記載のフォトニック結晶構造。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、特定の波長領域の 光波の伝播を禁じるフォトニックバンドギャップを形成 するフォトニック結晶構造に関する。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来から、誘電率を波長単位で周期的に大きく変化させると、電磁波が固有のモードを持てない周波数領域、即ちフォトニック・バンドギャップが形成 30 され、フォトニック・バンドギャップに相当する光子エネルギーを持つ光の伝播が抑制されるフォトニック結晶構造に、人為的に誘電率を変化させた欠陥を導入すると、フォトニック・バンドギャップ中に許容準位が形成され、その準位に相当する光子エネルギーをもつ光のみの放射が可能となる。フォトニック結晶構造は、電磁波を制御するための最も有望な材料であり、単一波長発光ダイオードや無閾値レーザ、フィルター及び高密度光集積回路などの応用面での実用化が期待されるものである。 40

【0003】このようなフォトニック結晶としては、2次元的には、図5に示すように、誘電率 $\epsilon$ aをもつ円形ロッド11を、誘電率 $\epsilon$ aと大きく異なる誘電率 $\epsilon$ bをもつ周囲誘電体10に正方格子状に周期的に配置した周期面に垂直な方向(以下、2軸方向と称す)に一様な構造のもの、あるいは、図6に示すように、誘電率 $\epsilon$ aをもつ正方形ロッド21を、誘電率 $\epsilon$ aと大きく異なる誘電率 $\epsilon$ bをもつ周囲誘電体20に正方格子状に周期的に配置された2軸に一様な構造のもの等があった。

### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このような2次元フォトニック結晶においては、図5のように、円形ロッド11を正方格子状に周期的に配置した場合、2軸方向に磁場成分を持たない偏光、所謂TMモードでは、広いフォトニック・バンドギャップが存在するが、2軸方向に電場成分を持たない偏光、所謂TEモードでは、フォトニック・バンドギャップは円形ロッド11と周囲誘電体10との誘電率比や充填率(誘電率の高い領域が占める割合。)等の条件により、フォトニック・バンドギャップは僅かに存在するに過ぎないものであった。

【0005】一方、図6のように、正方形ロッド21を正方格子状に周期的に配置した場合は、円形ロッド11の場合とは逆に、TEモードでは、広いフォトニック・バンドギャップが存在するが、TMモードでは、誘電率比や充填率等の条件により、フォトニック・バンドギャップは狭いものであった。例えば、正方形ロッド21をエアーで構成し、周囲誘電体をエアーに対する誘電率比8.9のもので構成し、即ち $\epsilon$ a=1・0、 $\epsilon$ b=8.9とし、充填率を30%、正方格子の格子定数をaとしたときのTE、TM両偏光の計算された光波の状態密度は、図7に示すように、TEモードとTMモードにおいて光の状態密度が殆どの周波数領域で拮抗しており、フォトニック・バンドギャップが一致する周波数領域は認められなかった。

【0006】これは、4つの隣接する円形ロッド11に囲まれた周囲誘電体10の誘電体スポット12がある程度の大きさで周期的に配置された構造においては、TM偏光に対してフォトニック・バンドギャップのできる可能性が高く、4つの隣接する正方形ロッド21の間に囲まれた周囲誘電体20の狭い誘電体ベイン22が周期的に配置された構造においては、TE偏光に対してフォトニック・バンドギャップのできる可能性が高いためであると考えられる。このことは、電磁波伝播の理論計算からも明らかにされていたが、TE、TM両偏光において共通の周波数領域で幅広いフォトニック・バンドギャップを有するフォトニック結晶構造は存在しなかった。

【0007】本発明は上記欠点を解消するためになされたものであって、本発明の目的は、TE、TM両偏光に 対して共通の周波数領域で幅広いフォトニック・バンドギャップを持つ正方格子状の2次元フォトニック結晶構造を提供するものである。

## [0008]

【発明を解決するための手段】本発明のフォトニック結 晶構造は上記目的を達成するため、 Z 軸方向に一様な誘 電率の異なる 2 種の誘電体で形成され、一方の誘電体は 光波長に相当する辺長を有する複数の長方形ロッドであ って、隣接する当該長方形ロッドが相互に 9 0 度回転さ れて配置され、他方の誘電体は長方形ロッドの周囲に設 50 けられ、好ましくは、 Z 軸方向に電場成分を持たない偏 光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対して共通な周波数領 域で光波の伝播を抑制する特性を有するものである。

【0009】また、本発明のフォトニック結晶構造は、 2軸方向に一様な誘電率の異なる2種の誘電体で形成さ れ、一方の誘電体は光波長に相当する軸長を有する複数 の楕円形ロッドであって、隣接する当該楕円形ロッドが・ 相互に90度回転されて配置され、他方の誘電体は楕円 形ロッドの周囲に設けられ、好ましくは、乙軸方向に電 場成分を持たない偏光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対 するものである。

【0010】本願発明のフォトニック結晶構造は、光波 長に相当する辺長を有する複数の長方形ロッドを交互に 90度回転させて配置し、これらと誘電率が大きく異な りこれらの周囲に設けられる周囲誘電体とで構成したた め、周囲誘電体は、長辺が短辺より長い部分によって形 成される大きい面積の部分(スポット)と、短辺と長辺 が隣接する部分で形成される狭い面積の部分(ベイン) が交互に連続した形状となる。このため、2軸方向に電 場成分を持たない偏光及び磁場成分を持たない偏光に対 して共通な周波数領域で光波の伝播を抑制することがで

【0011】また、同様に光波長に相当する軸長を有す る楕円形ロッドを交互に90度回転させて配置し、これ らと誘電率が大きく異なりこれらの周囲に設けられる周 囲誘電体とで構成したため、周囲誘電体は、長軸が短軸 より長い部分によって形成される大きい面積の部分(ス ポット)と、楕円の頂部(長軸方向の先端部分)と楕円 の腹部(短軸方向の先端部分)によって形成される狭い 面積の部分(ベイン)が交互に連続した形状となる。こ のため、2軸方向に電場成分を持たない偏光及び磁場成 分を持たない偏光に対して共通な周波数領域で光波の伝 播を抑制することができる。

### [0012]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明のフォトニック結晶構造を 適用した好ましい実施形態について図面を参照して説明 する。本発明のフォトニック結晶構造は、図1に示すよ うに、誘電率  $\epsilon$  a を有する複数の長方形ロッド 2 と、長 方形ロッド2の周囲に設けられ誘電率  $\varepsilon$  b を有する周囲 誘電体1で構成される。

【0013】長方形ロッド2は隣接する4つの長方形ロ ッド2と相互に90度回転されて配置される。即ち、長 方形ロッド2を90度回転させたものを1つおきに配置 したものである。長方形ロッド2の長辺、短辺は光波長 と近似した長さを有し、且つ、長方形ロッド2は従来の 正方形ロッド12の断面積とほぼ同一の断面積を有す る。

【0014】周囲誘電体1は、このような長方形ロッド 2の周囲に設けられるため、図1に示すように、長方形 ロッド2の長辺が短辺より長い部分によって形成される 50 されていることがわかる。

誘電体スポット3と、短辺と長辺によって挟まれた狭い 部分の誘電体ベイン4が交互に連続的につながったハイ ブリッド構造を有する形状となっている。このようなフ オトニック結晶構造の長方形ロッド2の長辺と短辺との 長さは所定の割合、長辺に対する短辺の比が0.5を中 心とした割合であることが好ましい。

【0015】また、他のフォトニック結晶構造として、 図2に示すように、誘電率 E a を有する複数の楕円形口 ッド6と、楕円形ロッド6の周囲に設けられ誘電率  $\varepsilon$  b して共通な周波数領域で光波の伝播を抑制する特性を有 10 を有する周囲誘電体5で構成される。楕円形ロッド6は 隣接する4つの楕円形ロッド6と相互に90度回転され て配置される。即ち、楕円形ロッド6を90度回転させ たものを1つおきに配置したものである。 楕円形ロッド 6の長軸、短軸は光波長と近似した長さを有し、且つ、 楕円形ロッド6は従来の円形ロッド11の断面積とほぼ 同一の断面積を有する。

> 【0016】周囲誘電体5は、このような楕円形ロッド 6の周囲に設けられるため、図2に示すように、楕円形 ロッド6の長軸が短軸より長い部分によって形成される 誘電体スポット7と、楕円の頂部と復部によって挟まれ た狭い部分の誘電体ベイン8が交互に連続的につながっ たハイブリッド構造を有する形状となっている。また、 楕円形ロッド6においても、長軸に対する短軸の比は同 様に0.5を中心としたものであることが好ましい。

> 【0017】このようなハイブリッド構造を有するフォ トニック結晶構造を製造するには、半導体成膜方法を用 いることができる。AlzOs、Si、SiOz等の基板 にCr等のマスクをして長方形あるいは楕円形のパター ンを転写し、エッチングにより基板にエアーパターンを 形成することにより製造することができる。また、長方 形ロッド等も空乏(エアー)とせず所望の材質のものと することもできる。

【0018】このようなハイブリッド構造を有するフォ トニック結晶構造においては、TE偏光に対するフォト ニック・バンドギャップと、TM偏光に対するフォトニ ック・バンドギャップを共通する周波数領域において有 するものである。長方形ロッド2または楕円形ロッド6 と周囲誘電体1、5との誘電率比や充填率などの条件に より、TE偏光とTM偏光に共通する周波数領域で完全 40 なバンドギャップを生成することができる。

【0019】本発明の実施例として、長方形ロッド2の 短辺と長辺との比を0.5とし、長方形エアーロッド2 の誘電率 ε a = 1. O、周囲誘電体 A l 2 O 3 の誘電率 ε b=8.9、周囲誘電体が占める割合、即ち充填率を3 0%、格子定数 a としたときの T E 偏光と T M 偏光に対 する光波の状態密度を理論計算した結果は、図3に示す ものとなった。図3から明らかなように、規格化周波数 0.32~0.34付近に光波の状態密度がゼロ、即ち 両モードに共通のフォトニック・バンドギャップが生成

【0020】また、長方形エアーロッド2の格子定数 a  $60.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{k}$  を  $0.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{l} \, \text{l} \, \text{l}$  で  $6.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{l} \, \text{l} \, \text{l}$  で  $6.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{l}$  で  $6.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l} \, \text{l}$  で  $6.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{k} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{m} \, \text{l}$  で  $8.5 \mu \, \text{l}$ 

【0021】以上の説明は本願発明の一実施例についてであり、本願発明はこれに限定されず、種々の誘電率を 10 有する公知の材質のものを好適に適用することができる。また、2次元構造に限らず、この2次元構造を所定の厚さのものとすることもできる。

### [0022]

【発明の効果】以上の説明からも明らかなように、本発明のフォトニック結晶構造によれば、長方形ロッドあるいは楕円形ロッドを交互に90度回転させた配置とし、これらと誘電率が大きく異なる誘電率を有する周囲誘電体で構成したため、TE偏光、TM偏光に対して共通す

る周波数領域において幅広いフォトニック・バンドギャップを得ることができる。このため、半導体レーザ、フィルター等に好適に用いることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のフォトニック結晶構造の一実施形態を示す説明図。

【図2】本発明の他の実施形態を示す説明図。

【図3】本発明のフォトニック結晶構造の特性の説明 図。

O 【図4】本発明のフォトニック結晶構造の特性の説明 図。

【図5】従来例の説明図。

【図6】従来例の説明図。

【図7】従来例の特性の説明図。

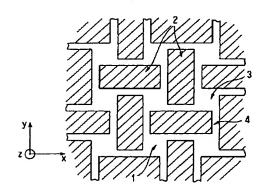
【符号の説明】

1、5……周囲誘電体

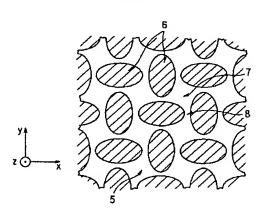
2……長方形ロッド

6……楕円形ロッド

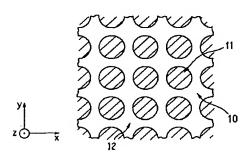
[図1]



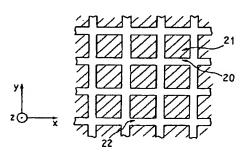
【図2】

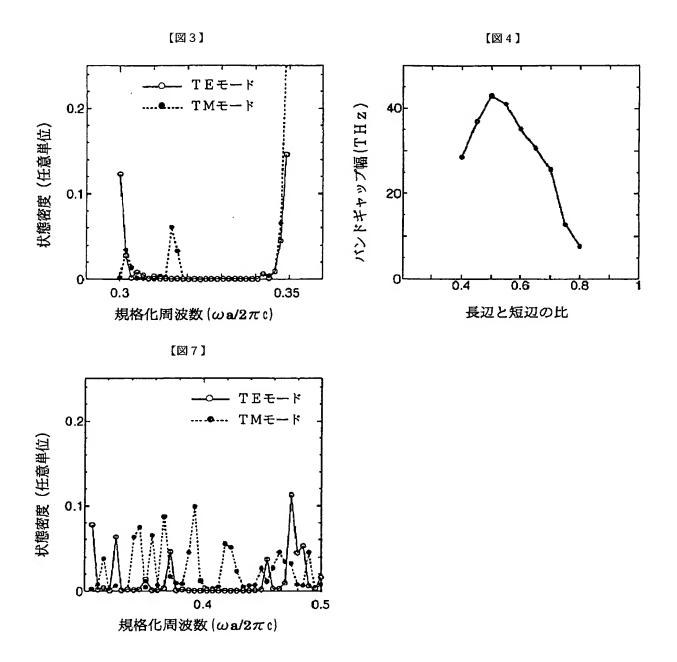


[図5]



[図6]





フロントページの続き

F ターム(参考) 2H047 PA21 PA24 QA01 RA00 TA00 2H048 AA07 AA09 AA11 GA03 GA11 GA51 GA60